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Number 368 THE September 7, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, September 7, 1793.

THE *partnership of* TURNBULL & MARMIE, *having diſſolved the 22d inſtant, all perſons who have claims againſt them, are hereby deſired to render the ſame to* PETER MARMIE, *at Alliance Iron Works, on Jacob's creek, or to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *at Pittſburgh, on or before the 1ſt day of October next, and*

All perſons indebted to the late partnerſhips of Craig, Bayard & Co. Iſaac Craig & Co. Daniel Britt & Co. *or* Turnbull & Marmie, *are hereby requeſted to pay the ſame to* WILLIAM TURNBULL, *who is impowered to ſettle and receive payments.*

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 26, 1793.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's plantation in September laſt, a ſtrawberry roan MARE COLT, two years old laſt ſpring; ſhe is ſhort and well made, has a large breaſt, ſmall head, with a full main and tail, the main parts between the head and ſhoulders, one half lying on each ſide of her neck, ſhe trots, and is neither docked nor branded. Whoever will give information reſpecting ſaid ſtray, by letter or otherwiſe to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he can get her again, ſhall have the above reward, with reaſonſable charges if brought home.

ALEX. WELLS.

CROSS CREEK MILLS,)
Aug. 13, 1793.)

Came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living near the Broad Ford on Youghiogeny river, ſome time in June laſt, a white MARE, about 13 hands high, 13 years old, a natural trotter, branded on the near ſhoulder Z. C. a ſmall piece out of the under ſide of the near ear. The owner may have her, by proving property and paying charges,

DAVID BRADFORD.

Fayette county, Aug. 19, 1793.

IN a few days the ſubſcriber will leave his BOOKS in the hands of ADAMSON TANNEHILL, Eſq. with poſitive orders to proceed againſt thoſe indebted to him as the law directs, by the firſt day of October next, and no longer indulgence is to be expected.

SAMUEL BARR.

Pittſburgh, Aug. 29, 1793.

ALL *perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are hereby requeſted to come and pay off their reſpective balances, as all outſtanding debts after the 20th day of September next, will, without reſpect of perſons, be put into the proper officers hands for recovery.*

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 21, 1793.

I *ONCE more give notice to the owner of the drift FLAT taken up by the ſubſcriber living four miles below the mouth of Racoon creek, to come, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, before the firſt day of October next, or it will be ſold to pay the charges thereon.*

MICHAEL CHRISTLER.

Auguſt 17, 1793.

*** This publication commences the eighth year ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE —The Printer returns his moſt grateful acknowledgments to the public for the ſupport he has received, and ſolicits a continuance of their patronage— The expence he is at in procuring paper, &c. for carrying on his buſineſs, being very conſiderable, he flatters himſelf he will be excuſed in *AGAIN* calling on thoſe who are in arrears to make payment, and as an inducement for them to comply with this requeſt, he will receive wheat, rye, or whiſkey, if delivered by the firſt of November next, at Col. Canon's mill on Chartiers creek; Captain Rankin's mill, Racoon; and Doctor Wilkin's mill, Peters creek; and flour or whiſkey, if delivered to John Henderſon, Eſq. Mingo Bottom; Capt. John Connell, Mouth of Buffaloe; Mr. Henry Smith, Whelen, and at the Printing Office.—He hopes attention will be paid to this, as it will be out of his power to give any further indulgence, and all outſtanding debts to year 1792, not paid by the time before mentioned, will, without fail, be put into proper hands for recovery.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittſburgh, Auguſt 17, 1793.

WHEREAS *we purchaſed at public ſale by the Sheriff, tracts of land ſold under a judgment againſt the eſtate of George Croghan, and known by the name 1ſt. Hunt's Hill, 2d. Valentine's place, and 3d, Croghan's old place. This is to forwarn all perſons not to take and carry off any timber, grain, or other things from the ſaid lands. or purchaſe from them that do, under peril of a proſecution that ſhall enſue thereon.*

BARNABAS HILANDS,
CONRAD WINBIDDLE,
CHRISTOPHER WALTOUR.

Auguſt 20, 1793.

The following Blanks may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, viz,

Deeds of Conveyance,
Indentures,
Judgment Notes,
Juſtices Executions and Summonſes,

THE VALUE OF AN HONEST MAN.

IT is the folly and misfortune of human nature to prefer the preſent to the future, the agreeable to the uſeful, the ſhining to the ſolid. We admire wit, beauty, wealth, titles, and all that ſparkles with the brilliancy of external luſtre; and though we probably approve the plain and homely virtues, which form the foundation of all real excellence, it is with the cold feelings of unimpaſſioned judgment. But in youth, when our choice in life is uſually fixed, we are much more diſpoſed to purſue what we admire, than what we only approve; and the conſequence is, that the greater number form the earlieſt and moſt durable attachments to vanity. Sober maxims, rules of prudence, dictates of juſtice, plain truth, ſimplicity of manners, conſtancy in friendſhip, and regularity in buſineſs, appear with few charms in the eyes of him, who pants for the noble diſtinctions of being remarked at public places for elegance of dreſs, admired for the moſt ſplendid equipage, celebrated for his wit, &c. &c. To obtain ſuch a bleſs, far other qualifications are neceſſary than the antiquated virtues of one's grandfather. The buſineſs muſt be done by dreſs, addreſs, and, in ſhort, the graces, the graces, the graces!* With reſpect to honeſty, I have ſomewhere read, that a man of honour, on hearing honeſty attributed to his faſhionable friend, expreſſed ſome degree of diſpleaſure at the panegyric, and declared, that ſuch a compliment was only fit for his footman. Our firſt queſtion concerning a man, whoſe character we wiſh to learn, is ſeldom, is he honeſt? but, is he rich? is he able? is he a man of faſhion?

Now, there have been of late, and indeed at all times, many men of faſhion totally deſtitute of moral honeſty. They have poſſeſſed every perſonal grace, and every pleaſing accompliſhment. They could ſing, dance, and play on muſical inſtruments.—They could converſe with the grave and the gay, and adapt all their ſentiments to the preſent company. They had that freedom which is called charming, and which enabled them to puſh themſelves into all companies, and accoſt men of rank and character by their ſurnames, and without any reſpectful addition. All this could not fail to excite the praiſe of the ladies, and the envy of the gentlemen. But in the end it has been found, that theſe charming men, with the appearance of whatever is good and agreeable, has been the firſt to over-reach in a bargain, exceedingly ſucceſsful in the profeſſion of ſwindling, and particularly adroit at a forgery.

So deſpicable and deteſtable do the characters of ſuch men appear on detection, that I cannot help thinking honeſty is the beſt ornament, as well as the beſt policy. It is indeed a diamond of the firſt water, while all the ſhewy, dazzling, unſubſtantial qualities, which the artful aſſume for the purpoſes of deceit, are no more than paſte or paltry glaſs, at once both tawdry and brittle.

I would recommend unfeigned honeſty as ornamental; becauſe, ſuch is the nature of the human heart, it is infinitely more likely to be purſued and valued by the majority of mankind, when they think it will conciliate the love and admiration of each other, than when they view it merely as a moral excellence. The man of reading, reflection, and a cultivated mind, will want no motives to purſue it, but thoſe which are ſuggeſted by his own conſcience and the delicacy of his ſentiments. But to the maſs of mankind compoſed of all ages, all ranks, all tempers, all profeſſions, all parties, and all religions, it is neceſſary to render any particular virtue, which the moraliſt wiſhes to promote, both lovely and honorable. Intereſt, paſſion, and fancy, muſt be taught, if poſſible, to ſecond the deciſions of reaſon. She is too often depoſed by her refractory ſubjects, whoſe obedience indeed is ſeldom to be relied on, but when it is in ſome degree ſpontaneous.

It cannot ſurely be denied, that the quality which pervades every part of human life, and tends immediately to render it ſecure, comfortable, and honourable, is itſelf one of the moſt honourable which can be poſſeſſed by a human creature; and ſuch is that uncelebrated virtue, common and moral honeſty. Without it, ſociety is a den of thieves, and men are to each other as wolves and foxes.

Every day's experience evinces the juſtneſs of that repreſentation of the ſcriptures in which it is ſaid, that the heart is deceitful above all things, who can know it? In the moſt trifling intercourſe, where neither pleaſure nor profit are in view, the propenſity to deceit appears in the little promiſes, profeſſions, compliments, which are mutually made, uſually without any ſincerity of regard, and often with real and inveterate averſion. But where intereſt is in view the machinations made uſe of for the accompliſhment of the mean and mercenary purpoſe, are often ſuch as might characteriſe an infernal agent. Plauſibility is, at the ſame time worn as a cloak; and he who has a deſign on your purſe, your life, or your country, will aſſume all the appearances of cordial friendſhip and unpolluted honour. I believe it is well known, that the graces, the agreeable qualities, as they are called, and the appearance of the moſt amiable virtues were poſſeſſed in the greateſt perfection by ſome of the blackeſt villians.

* SEE CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS.

RICHMOND, Dec. 11, 1793.

Dear Jack,

I RECEIVED yours and obſerve the contents, I would cheerfully ſay what money Captain Thomas Pindell keeped in his hands at the farro bank if I remembered the particular circumſtances, but as that matter ſlipped my memory, I can ſay nothing in particular; but this I can certify, that your was as ſeldom at the gaming table as any member of the Aſſembly that went at all, for I think I was with you every time you went, and you are certain I went but ſeldom, as for Capt. Pindall I ſuppoſe he miſſed but few nights, being there, or at leaſt he was ſeldom in our lodgings till late (or early in the morning) for I have frequently heard him come into the room after all was in bed, and begin to curſe and damn every thing before him; however I think he ought to have been the laſt man in the Aſſembly that would ſay any thing about gambling: For further particulars refer to a piece ſigned by ſeveral who boarded with you laſt fall.

I am dear Jack,
In ſentiments of eſteem
your friend, &c.
ARCHILLIS JEFFRIES.

Mr. JOHN EVANS, jun.

WE the ſubſcribers being informed that a report has been propagated againſt Mr. John Evans a member of the General Aſſembly from Monongalia laſt year, much to the prejudice of that gentleman, in juſtice to him we do hereby certify that we lodged in the ſame houſe with him, and was acquainted with his conduct during the ſeſſion, we never knew him to frequent gaming tables, nor in any reſpect guilty of any thing that had the ſmaleſt tendency to ſully his character as a gentleman, but in every reſpect he diſcharged the truſt repoſed in him as a faithful upright member. Certified under our hands in the city of Richmond, the 22d day of Dec. 1792.

JOHN S. WILLS, S.
ARCHILLIS JEFFRIES, H. D.
HINDE RUSSELL, do.
JOHN MASON, do.

The above mentioned Mr. Evans boarded at my houſe as ſet forth above, and I believe that the certificate of his conduct is perfectly conſiſtent and true.

ALLEN BARNARD, T. M.

Teſte, *James Kemp*, R. K.

Foreign Intelligence.

IRELAND.

DISTURBANCES in the counties of Sligo and Roscommon.

SLIGO, May 28.

The misconception of the militia act operated like electric fire on the weak understandings of the poor uninformed multitude. They believed they were to be torn from their wives and children and transported to the continent; and under the false impression they assembled on Sunday's and the holidays of Whitsuntide, to devise some plan by which they might avoid the enrollment. In those assemblies another idea, equally absurd with the former, was started, that the catholic clergy and gentry had absolutely engaged to raise 10,000 men for his majesty's service whenever required, on account of their late emancipation: Hence arose an instantaneous dislike to the clergy, and their first act of violence was shutting up the chapel doors, and threatening to massacre the priests.

At the fair of Ballyfarnan, in the county of Roscommon, on the 18th inst. they began to administer the confederation oath, viz. "To be true "and faithful to his majesty, king "George, and all the royal family—— "loyal to each other, and to resist the militia act with all their power." Mr. Tennison, of castle Tennison, in that neighbourhood, wishing to prevent this illegal conduct, remonstrated a long time with these misguided wretches, who, unfortunately would not listen to reason, but abused this respected gentleman, with all the virulence of heated terror, and compelled him at length to fly, in order to avoid their fury; to intimidate them, and suppress if possible, this wicked spirit in its birth, he sent for a party of soldiers, and made some prisoners, who were lodged in Carrick goal; the consequence was, an attack on his house, and the total demolition of all his furniture and papers. The commission of this attrocious act rendered them hopeless of pardon, and drove them to new outrages; they spread themselves all over the country——communicated their fears and feats to the neighbouring peasantry——the contagion spread wide and rapid, and a general burst of insurrection appeared almost instantaneously in the counties of Leitrim and Sligo.

Their own clergy, for the reason already assigned, and those gentlemen who accepted any commission under the late militia act, were the chief objects of their fury.

Their audacity carried them so far, as to attack in a violent and tumultous manner the house of Mercury, in this county, the seat of the Rt. Hon. Joshua Cooper, and broke into his cellar, and not content with drinking to excess the wine and other liquors, spilled great quantities and committed several acts of unwarrantable outrage. Castledargan within four miles of this town, was also attacked. Hollybrook the residence of W. Plubbs, Esq. did not escape a visit. Mr. M'Donogh, of Heapstown, the late catholic delegate for this county, was treated with uncommon cruelty; as was also Mr. O'Rorke, another catholic gentleman, whose sons were forcibly carried away by the furious insurgents, to give themselves additional consequence. Capt. Carter of Drumlease, was also visited by these deluded wretches.

If any thing like order has yet appeared in their conduct it was at this gentleman's place; they only demanded his arms by a detachment from the main body, who said they would not advance nearer the house, lest they should terrify Mrs. Carter. His nephew, John Johnston, Esq. of Friarstown, was forcibly carried away by them from his own house, to be their guide for the ensuing day's expedition, however had the good fortune to get away from them before morning.

By these numberless and other offences they spread terror and dismay around; the country gentlemen were flying into this town (Sligo) and the inhabitants were filled with the utmost alarming apprehensions for their own safety, from the many reports and menacing accounts of an intended attack. The exertions of our magistrates however, and the cheerful cooperation of the townsmen, not only prevented any attempt upon this place, but for the present, restored peace and tranquility to the whole country.

Our worthy high sheriff, William Barrett, Esq. as the first constituted authority in the county, called upon the *Posse Commitatus*. The Worshipful Thomas Soden, Esq. Provost, had prievously dispatched an order for a detachment of the 41st regiment of foot, quartered at Ballyshannon, who arrived here on Friday morning at six o'clock, under the command of Lieut. Smeldt, and rested only a few moments after a march of 20 miles, when they declared themselves ready to go in pursuit of these insurgents.—At 8 o'clock the different parties left town to scour the country, subdivided into companies of thirty men each, under the following magistrates, viz. Thomas Soden, Esq. Sligo, Thomas Jones, Esq. ditto, Wm. Ferrall, Esq. Stonehall, Thos. Ormsby, Esq. Castledargen, Philip Cox, Esq. Sligo, Wm. Gillmore, Esq. Ballyglass.

After marching through the country, every hour expecting to come up with the insurgents, who were reported to be six or seven thousand in number, and all are armed, the most of the gentlemen were obliged to spend the night in the country, sending a small escort with four prisoners into town.

Since writing the above, certain accounts have been received that numbers of those unfortunate wretches have fallen victims to the offended laws. On Sunday evening last, after meeting in great bodies near Boyle, they attacked Holybrook and all the neighboring seats, compelled the gentlemen to march at their head, and were proceeding with the avowed intention of liberating from Carrick gaol, those of their party who had been lodged there. The Boyle Association, with a party of military marched out to meet the insurgents, fortunately came up with them, killed seven on the spot, and made many prisoners. At the same time a party of the 41st regiment, on their way from Carrick to Manor Hamilton, fell in with another large body of the insurgents, near Drumkirrin, in the county of Leitrim, eight of whom were left dead, and twelve dangerously wounded, among the latter a Mr. Thos. Ormsby. The military in this last engagement suffered much, three men and a serjeant being badly wounded.

An express, containing the above intelligence, came in here yesterday evening, and also demanded a reinforcement from our volunteers; troops are marching from all parts of the kingdom to our relief, which with our own exertions must shortly put a stop to the enormities of this infatuated banditti.

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BELFAST, June 7.

It is currently reported that a desperate engagement has taken place in the county of Roscommon between the military and people, in which several of the former were wounded and some killed.

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[From the Cork Evening Post.]

The TRUE BLUES and CORK UNION VOLUNTEERS.

At a general meeting of the True Blues and Cork Union Volunteers, held at the county courthouse, the 31st day of May, 1793.

Heymward St. Leger and Henry Hickman, Esqrs. in the Chair.

The right worshipful the mayor, having informed these corps, that it was intimated to him by the general officer commanding his majesty's troops in this city, that it would not be pleasant to government, that the volunteers should appear in arms, on the 4th day of June next, to celebrate the anniversary of his majesty's birth day, therefore expressed his wish that they would desist such meeting.

Resolved unanimously, that the right of having and using arms, is so far from being taken away, that it is guaranteed, by our free constitution.

Resolved unanimously, that from several acts of parliament, passed in the reigns of Edward the I. and Edward the IVth. yet unrepealed, it appears that the having and using arms, and being properly disciplined for the use of them, was so far from being illegal, even in arbitrary times, that it was expresly enacted and enforced by penalties.

Resolved unanimously, that no assembly appears to us to be illegal, unless it commit an unlawful act, or meets with an intention to commit one.

Resolved unanimously, that to assemble for any purpose authorized by the law cannot be an illegal act.

Resolved unanimously, that to assist with arms the civil magistrate, in the suppression of riotous mobs, is so far from being contrary to, that it is required by the law.

Resolved unanimously, that shewing marks of joy on the anniversary of the birth day of our beloved sovereign in any manner, not prohibited by law, cannot be illegal.

Resolved unanimously, that we regret the time should have arrived, when any meeting to celebrate the birth day of his present majesty, should be considered by his ministers, as shewing marks of disaffection to the government, merely because the people exercised the constitutional privilege of being armed, a privilege not prohibited, but enforced under penalties, even in the days of Edward the IVth.

Resolved unanimously, that however legal our acts, however constitutional and loyal our intentions, we will not hazard the peace of this city by firing on the parade the 4th of June next, but in the spirit of the constitution we declare, we will be always ready armed and accoutred to assist the civil magistrate in the preservation of the peace of this city; and with the determined spirit of freemen, resolved to support and defend the principles of the constitution, we proclaim aloud, that we will never part with our arms but with our lives.

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American Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

New York, 13th Aug. 1793, 2d year of the Republic.

Citizen GENET, Minister Plenipotentiary from the FRENCH REPUBLIC to GENERAL WASHINGTON, President of the UNITED STATES:

SIR,

INTRUSTED in this part of the world with the interests and rights of the French people, as you are with those of the citizens of America, I have sworn to my country, and imposed it as a sacred duty on myself never to permit private considerations or other motives foreign from the general weal to impede me in what I conceived the line of duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankness which ever characterize a true republican. To you alone, thro' the Secretary of State, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonstrated against decisions which have resulted therefrom.

To you alone have I declared that the federal government, far from manifesting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country—for the new advantages which we were offering to her commerce, or for the reiterated demonstrations of [illegible] disinterested friendship, were [illegible] cing our interests to those of [illegible] mies, by their interpretat[illegible] treaties which exist between [illegible]

To you have I represented reserve that this conduct did not to correspond with the views people of America, with their to observe with fidelity their engagements or with their affe[illegible] regard for the cause of liberty which their very existence and [illegible] rity depends. Certain dec[illegible] your tribunals and verdicts of [illegible] ries, added to the sentiments [illegible] fellow citizens, publicly e[illegible] might permit me without a [illegible] draw this inference.

Nevertheless certain persons, [illegible] ated by views which time will deve[illegible] lope despairing to attack my principles, have descended to personal abuse—[illegible] hopes of withdrawing from me that esteem which the public feel and avow for the representative of the French republic. They publish with great warmth that I have insulted you and that I have threatened you with an appeal to the people, as if you would permit any one with impunity to treat you with disrespect, or as if the slightest hint of an appeal, which, a magistrate deserving of his high office, should ardently desire, was to you the greatest offence I could offer.

It is become necessary, Sir, to dissipate these dark calumnies by truth and publicity.—I dare therefore to expect from your candor and probity an explicit declaration that "I have never intimated to you an intention of appealing to the people; that it is not true that a difference in political sentiments has ever betrayed me to forget what was due to your character or to the exalted reputation you have acquired by humbling a tyrant against whom you have fought in the cause of liberty." A publication of your answer will be the only reply, which shall be given to those party men, who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of state which they too often make use of as a pretext for their zeal and a reason for dastardly appearing under anonimous signatures.

As to myself, I have always openly declared what I thought, and signed what I had written, and if others have supposed they could advance my views, by newspaper publications and paragraphs they are much deceived.—A good cause needs no advocate—[illegible] me and truth will make it triumph, and ours must triumph in spite of its implacable enemies, and the present cold indifference of some who were its ancient friends.

I have the honor, &c.

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Mr. JEFFERSON's Answer.

Philadelphia, August 16, 1793.

SIR,

THE President of the United States, has received the letter which you addressed to him from New-York, on the 13th instant, and I am desired to observe to you, that it is not the established course for the diplomatic characters residing here, to have any direct correspondence with him—The Secretary of State is the organ through which their communications should pass.

The President does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty for him to bear evidence against a declaration which, whether made to him or others is perhaps immaterial; he therefore, declines interfering in the case.

I have the honour to be with great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient,

And most humble servant,

TH. JEFFERSON.

The Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 7.

Sunday last arrived an expreſs in this town from the Commiſſioners who were ſent to treat with the Indians: He had left the commiſſioners on this ſide Lake Erie, having croſſed over with them from Fort Erie, that day eight days. They had been met at Niagara by Indian commiſſioners, and with them had ſailed in ſeparate veſſels to the mouth of Detroit river 18 miles from Detroit, where our commiſſioners were directed to remain, until an anſwer ſhould be brought from the Great Council of the Indian nations aſſembled at the rapids of the Miami and the Lake. On the 2d of Auguſt an anſwer was brought to this effect, that the only terms on which peace could be made was our ceding the country on the weſt of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers. The commiſſioners ſuggeſted the impoſſibility of doing this, as the lands had been ſold by the Congreſs, and people had ſettled on them, but that the United States would be willing to give more goods than they had given at any other time. The Indians replied that if the Congreſs would give one half theſe goods to the people that had ſettled, they would leave the land, and remove this difficulty. Our commiſſioners replied that the land they muſt have, and would not give it up. The Indians ſaid it was well, and there need no more be ſaid. However deſired them to remain if they thought proper until they returned to the council, and laid this before them. On the 16th of Auguſt two Indians came and informed that the final reſult of their deliberations was the country in queſtion or war. The expreſs is of opinion from the language of individual Indians in private, and from other circumſtances, that the Britiſh wholly conduct their counſel, and dictate their demands.

By the arrival of ſome perſons from Fort Waſhington on Monday laſt, we are informed, that the Indians ſtill continue hovering about the out garriſons, and occaſionally ſtealing horſes;—that the army is in high ſpirits, anxiouſly waiting the event of the treaty, and hoping that a campaign will take place, as no idea of peace is entertained by any one—that the greateſt pains has been taken by the Commander in Chief, in training his men in the art of war fighting, and that from their proficiency, and the unanimity prevailing throughout the whole army, ſucceſs may be expected ſhould a campaign take place.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of the county of Waſhington, held at Canonſburgh, on the 20th day of Auguſt, 1793, to take into conſideration the ſeveral acts of the Legiſlature of this commonwealth at their laſt ſeſſion.

James Allifon, Eſq. in the Chair.

Reſolved, in the opinion of this meeting that the diſpoſition of the public monies of this commonwealth has been injudicious and improper, and that the conduct of our repreſentatives from this county is highly reprehenſible in not forwarding with the laws (or otherwiſe) the minutes of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, whereby their conſtituents are deprived of an opportunity of judging either of the integrity or capacity of their public ſervants.

On motion,

Reſolved, That Joſeph Beeler, ſen. Abſalom Baird, and James Marſhel be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to prepare and publiſh a plan whereby the ſenſe of our fellow citizens in the different parts of this county on the above ſubject, may be fully and publickly expreſſed.

Atteſt, *Joſeph Penticoſt*, Sec'ry.

In purſuance of the foregoing reſolutions, the ſubſcribers propoſe that the freemen of the county of Waſhington, ſhall meet at their uſual place of meeting within their reſpective townſhips on Saturday the 21ſt day of September next, and then and there elect two perſons to meet at the town of Waſhington on Tueſday the 24th day of the ſame month, to take into conſideration the ſaid laws; particularly thoſe raiſing the wages of the members of the Legiſlature and other officers, and other grants of the monies of this commonwealth, and to publiſh their opinions thereon.

JOSEPH BEELOR.
ABSALOM BAIRD.
JAMES MARSHEL.

Agreeable to a reſolve which heretofore appeared in the Pittſburgh Gazette, No. 360, the citizens of the ſeveral townſhips in Fayette county, met at their uſual places of townſhip meetings, and appointed two members for each to attend a general committee at Union town, for the purpoſe of taking into conſideration ſundry acts paſſed during the late ſeſſion of the General Aſſembly of this ſtate. The ſaid members having met according to appointment on the 15th day of Auguſt, Anno Domini 1793, and having formed themſelves into a committee, found, upon mature deliberation, that they as freemen, as citizens of a free government, were neceſſarily conſtrained to enter into the following reſolutions:

1. *Reſolved*, That the act augmenting the wages, and increaſing the ſalaries of the officers of the Legiſlative and Judiciary departments of this ſtate, operating before its exiſtence is *ex poſt facto*, and conſequently unconſtitutional.

2. *Reſolved*, That the ſaid act, in entitling the officers of the judiciary department to additional wages, and ſalaries, is oppreſſive; there appearing to have been no petition, or general complaint from the ſaid officers, previous to the enacting it.

3. *Reſolved*, That the militia law of this ſtate is in ſome inſtances oppreſſive, eſpecially in allowing ſuch exorbitant ſalaries to ſuch a number of brigade inſpectors.

4. *Reſolved*, That as the law eſtabliſhing a loan office has had no good effects in this county, the principles being ſuch, that no applications have been made, it is therefore oppreſſive; and if ſuch has been its effects throughout the ſtate, ought to be reviſed, or repealed, that the additional expence of the next years loan may not accrue.

5. *Reſolved*, That it be recommended to the freemen throughout the ſtate of Pennſylvania, to manifeſt their abhorrence to tyranny and oppreſſion, by withholding their ſuffrages from theſe men who have ſo recently violated the conſtitution, and in a public capacity tranſgreſſed the laws of œconomy.

6. *Reſolved*, That a petition in reſpect to theſe laws, be drawn up and preſented by the freemen of this county to a future General Aſſembly, at their firſt ſeſſion.

7. *Reſolved*, That the ſentiments and reſolves of this committee, be printed in the Pittſburgh Gazette.

A few REPUBLICAN TOASTS *given on the 4th of July, on the frontiers.*

1. The Vice Preſident of the United States; but eſpecially his fencing book, with his checks, his pullies, his ballances, his levers, his ſcrews, his ariſtocracy in New England, and his new found monarchy at St. Marino.

2. The Governor of Pennſylvania, and his ſixteen thouſand four hundred and eighty three Juſtices of the Peace, and his proclamation of Capt. Brady.

3. The patriotic members of Congreſs who voted againſt the diſcrimination.

4. The Board of Property, and their wiſe deciſions.

5. The honeſt ſpeculators throughout the ſtate, not forgetting John Nicholſon, tho' oppreſſed with poverty.

6. Gen. Knox, with his pet Indians.

7. The defence of the frontiers by John Steele and his militia.

8. The Sanduſky commiſſioners, eſpecially if they cede all the country weſt of the Ohio to the Indians.

9. Thoſe eight boat loads of Quakers who went to the Sanduſky treaty, hoping to improve in their knowledge of Indians, and learn how to make treaties out of blankets.

10. Governor Simcoe, if he ſuffers the Sanduſky commiſſioners to eat or wear their hats in his preſence without exciting the Indians to ſcalp them, or frighten our brother Timothy and his friends.

11. Our friends at Detroit and the Miami villages.

12. Patrick O'Glaghan the Indian Ambaſſador, not forgetting his knowledge about horſes, and his practice at the bar in York county 10 or 12 years ago.

13. Another Indian treaty if poſſible.

14. The 750 candidates for the Aſſembly in Waſhington county.

15. The 15 May's in July over all the ſtates.

VOLUNTEER.—The fair ſex, the brown ſex, the dun ſex, the blue ſex, the freckled ſex, and all the ſexes of America.

N. B. I would have given a word or two about patriots and 76: I had thoughts alſo of mounting a ſtump and bellowing a little about 2 dollars a day; but I believe I ſhall not ſtand a poll for any office at the next election.

PROCLAMATION.

IN purſuance of a precept under the hands and ſeals of the Hon. Alexander Addiſon, Eſq. Preſident of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Waſhington, Mathew Ritchie, Eſquire, Judge of the ſame Court, Juſtices aſſigned and appointed to hear, try and determine all and every the indictments and preſentments made or taken for or concerning all treaſons, murders, and ſuch other crimes as by the laws of the ſtate of Pennſylvania are made capital, or felonies of death, and alſo all other offences, crimes and miſdemeanors which have been or ſhall be committed, perpetrated or happened within the ſaid county, and to deliver the jail of the ſaid county of all perſons which are or ſhall be hereafter committed for the crimes aforeſaid, and to the ſheriff of the county aforeſaid directed. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all thoſe who will proſecute againſt any ſuch priſoners, that they be at the uſual place for holding Courts in the town of Waſhington, there to be held on Monday the 23d day of September next, then and there to proſecute againſt them as ſhall be juſt. And that all Juſtices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Conſtables within the ſaid county, be then and there in their proper perſons, with their rolls, records, inquiſitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do thoſe things which to their offices in that behalf belong to be done.

Dated at Waſhington the 29th day of Auguſt, 1793, and in the 18th year of the Independence of America.

WILLIAM WALLACE, ſheriff.

ALL perſons that ſtand indebted to TURPIN FAILS, dec. trader of the river Ohio, either by bond, note, or book account, are requeſted to make immediate payment to WILLIAM CHAMBERS of Maſon county, and ſtate of Kentucky, adminiſtrator, or to PAUL FEARING, Eſq. at Marietta—and all perſons that may have demands againſt the eſtate are requeſted to exhibit their claims within ſix months from this date, or otherwiſe they will not be allowed their claims after.

Auguſt 2, 1793.

Stray Sheep.

ABOUT the beginning of laſt June, ſeven head of SHEEP came to the plantation of the ſubſcriber living on Bruſh creek, about 3 miles above Cavet's mill, in Weſtmoreland county. Five of them are old ſheep, chiefly ewes, and the other two are lambs; and all marked with two ſmall notches, or bits cut out of the left ear. He has repeatedly diſtributed written advertiſements through the bounds of the neighbourhood, but as no owner yet appears, he concludes they muſt have ſtrayed ſome diſtance, which has induced him to adopt this more extenſive mode of publication. As the ſettlement is much infeſted with wolves, he is under continual apprehenſions of danger, and earneſtly requeſts that the owner will take ſpeedy and lawful ſteps for removing them, and pay the reaſonable charges which have accrued.

JAMES M'CORMICK.

Bruſh Creek, Sept. 2, 1793.

THOSE indebted to the ſubſcriber are once more requeſted, for the laſt time, to make payment by the 1ſt of October next; no further indulgence will be given after that date to any out-ſtanding debts.

WM. IRWIN.

N. B. Alſo the partnerſhip accounts of JOHN & WM. IRWIN if not punctually diſcharged at the above date, will be ſued without reſpect to perſons.

September 5, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 31.

By the ſhip Andrew, arrived here laſt Thurſday from L'Orient, we have French news as late as the third of July, which will be detailed in courſe. From the ſubſtance of this intelligence we can collect, that the Brigand, or Ariſtocrats, near Nantes, had been completely defeated, and had loſt 18,000 men in ſundry engagements. France has no enemy able to contend with her but Frenchmen, and theſe of the monarchial ſtamp, who are eaſily ſubdued. Paris was tranquil; and thoſe of the convention who were arreſted were treated ſo at their own requeſt. General Cuſtine was at the head of the army, in high eſteem, beloved by the ſoldiers, and confided in by the people.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated June 25.

"As to politics, I refer you to public prints, where you will find them detailed. The war grows daily more unpopular. The allies are not likely to ſubdue the French. It is eſtimated that they have already loſt four hundred thouſand men. The failures among the commercial part of this kingdom are aſtoniſhingly great, and beyond any former period.

Four perſons (ſaid to be Americans) were committed to gaol, in Boſton, laſt week, being found on board a French privateer fitted out in that town.

Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Commonwealth convened at the State Houſe, purſuant to adjournment. On Thurſday the Governor met both Houſes in the Senate Chamber, where he addreſſed them in a patriotic ſpeech. The two Houſes afterwards adjourned till Monday.

LEXINGTON, July 27.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Tueſday laſt from Cumberland, we are informed that juſt before he left that place, a ſon of Gen. Robertſon's arrived there from the Chickaſaw nation, with information of great offers having been made by the Spaniards, to that nation, to induce them to break with the United States, which offers were treated with contempt by the chiefs of the nation, and eſpecially the Mountain Leader.

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Treasury Department,

June 26, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the secretary of the treasury, until the fourteenth day of September next inclusively, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty first day of December 1794, both days inclusive, at the places, and within the districts hereafter mentioned, viz.

1. At any place or places betwixt York-Town and Carlisle, in the state of Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh, and at Pittsburgh, York-Town and Carlisle.

2. At any place or places from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Big Bever Creek, and at the mouth of Big Bever Creek.

3. At any place or places from the said mouth to the upper falls of the said Big Bever, and at the upper falls.

4 At any place or places from the said upper falls to Mahoning, and at Mahoning.

5. At any place or places from the said Mahoning over to the Head Navigation of the river Cayahoga, and at the said Head Navigation.

6 At any place or places from the said Head Navigation to the mouth of the said river Cayahoga, and at the said mouth.

7. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Big Beaver Creek, to the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarowas, and at the Tuscarowas, and thence over to the Cayahoga river, and thence down the said river to its mouth.

8. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum and the mouth of the Scioto river, and at the mouth of the said river Scioto.

9. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of Scioto river and the mouth of the Great Miami, at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the rapids or the falls of the Ohio, and at the said rapids.

10. At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Pique Town.

11. At any place or places from Fort Washington to Fort Hamilton, and at Fort Hamilton. At any place or places from Fort Hamilton to Fort St. Clair, and at Fort St. Clair.

12. At any place or places from Fort St. Clair to Fort Jefferson and at Fort Jefferson.

13. At any place or places from Fort Jefferson to the field of action of the 4th of November, 1791, and at the said field of action.

14. At any place or places from the said field of action to the Miami Villages, and at the Miami Villages.

15. At any place or places from the said Miami Villages to the falls of the Miami river, wich empties into Lake Erie, and at the said falls, and from thence to its mouth, and at its mouth.

16. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Miami river of Lake Erie to Sandusky Lake, and at Sandusky Lake.

17. At any place or places from the said Sandusky Lake, to the mouth of the river Cayahoga.

18. At any place or places from the mouth of the said river Cayahoga to Presque Isle, and at Presque Isle.

19. At any place or places from Presque Isle to the stream runing into Lake Erie from towards the Jadaghque Lake, and thence over to and at the said Jadaghque Lake, and thence down the Allegany river to Fort Franklin.

20. At any place or places from Presque Isle to Le Beuf, & at Le Beuf.

21. At any place or places from Le Beuf to Fort Franklin, and at Fort Franklin, and from thence to Pittsburgh.

22. At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash river, and from the mouth of the said Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

23. At any place or places on the East side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river to the mouth of the Illinois river.

24. At any place or places from the mouth of the said Wabash river up to Fort Knox, and at Fort Knox.

25. At any place or places from Fort Knox up the said Wabash to Ouittanon, and at Ouittanon.

26. At any place or places from Ouittanon, up the said Wabash, to the head navigation of a branch thereof called Little River, and at the said head navigation of Little River.

27. At any place or places from the said head navigation of Little River to the Miami Village.

28. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Teneffee to Occochappo or Bear Creek, on the said river, inclusively.

29. At any place or places from the mouth of the river Cumberland to Nashville, on the said river, and at Nashville.

30. And at any place or places within thirty miles of said Nashville to the Southward, Westward or Northward thereof.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other districts, not specified in these proposals, the price of the same to be hereafter agreed on betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied are to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3-4 of a pound of pork,
One quart of salt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of soap,
One pound of candles.

} per 100 rations.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities as that there shall at all times, during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at each of the said posts, for the space of at least three months in advance in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required.

It is to be understood in each case, that all losses sustained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation is claimed.

The contract for the above supplies will be made either for *one* year, or *two* years, as may appear eligible. Persons disposed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propositions so as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The offers may comprise all the places which have been specified, or a part of them only.

ALL persons who have claims against the estate of *Henry Bagley*, late of Marietta, deceased (represented insolvent) are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, at Marietta, for adjustment, within six months, after which no demands will be allowed.

JABEZ TRUE, Administrator.
August 9, 1793.

A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Pittsburgh, Aug. 1st, 1793.

A

SAMUEL AGNEW, care of Col. Canon; Robert Armstrong, care of James Edgar, esq. Washington; Reverend Bishop Asbury, care of Mr. Charles Conaway.

B

Robert Barr, merchant, Lexington; William Brady, Dr. Samuel Baker, near Wheelen on the Ohio; Mons. Bolon, Scioto.

C

James Coleville, town of Columbia, mouth of Little Miami; Mons. Charpentier, Scioto; James Campbell, Cincinnati, near Fort Washington; Mons. Coupin, Galliopolis; James Campbell, care of Mr. Geo: Glenn, Westmoreland county; Dr. Thomas B. Craighead, Canonsburg; Robert Campbell, Pittsburgh.

D

Mons. Duhant, Pittsburgh.

E

George Eberly, Fort Pitt; James English, care of Mathew M'Cown, Pittsburgh.

F

Charles Fardon, Peters creek; John Frederick, waggoner, care of John M'Masters, inn keeper.

G

James Goss, on the Ohio, near West Liberty; Abraham Glassmoyer, Captain Campbell's troop of horse; Thomas Gray, Ohio county.

H

Robt. Hamilton, living on M'Bride's run, Kentucky; John Hollingsworth, Pittsburgh; Daniel or John Huston, Washington county; James Hanna, Chartiers, Washington county; Aaron Hoisington, Capt. Eaton's company.

J.

Levin Jenkins, private in Captain Price's company.

K

John Kelly, Washington county, care of Col. David Williamson; John Kennedy, saw-mill run; Donald Kennedy, falls of Ohio, care of William Gill, Fort Pitt; Valentine Kintzer, Pittsburgh; Michael Kauffelt, soldier in Capt. Butler's company.

L

Lieut. Robert Lee, rifle corps; John Lowry, Washington county, care of Col. James Marshall; John Lusk, care of Joseph Scott, esq. Montour's run; Miles Lewis, serjeant of the horse; Capt. W. A. Lee, in the United States army.

M

John M'Keen, care of Sam. Black, Washington; William M'Intosh, Pittsburgh; John Moore, Chartiers, Washington county; James Morrow, head armourer, Fort Washington; Dr. Henry Moore, Washington; George Morton, Mifflin township, care of William Amberson, Pittsburgh; Philip Maguire, turner, Washington county; Monsieur Mentelle, Galliopolis; Hon. Samnel M'Dowell, Kentucky; Madame Michault, Galliopolis; Aneas M'Bride, care of David Watson, on Jacob's creek; Alexander M'Gregor, care of Wm. Amberson, Kentucky; William Megarach, cross creek, Washington county; David M'Creary, Samuel M'Kinney, care of Alexander Cunningham, Washington county; David M'Cracken, Washington county.

N

John Nevings, Washington county; Richard Newsam, Washington county; John Nelson, serjeant in the army.

O

Samuel Oaks, gun-smith, Fort Washington.

P

Mons. Phibcevert, Galliopolis; Simon Porter, Washington; Thomy Palmer, soldier,

R

John Ross, serjeant in bell's horse; John Ross Morrow, Pittsburgh; son, Washington county; ers, near Devore's ferry; Sarah Robinson, care of esq. Cross creek, Washington William Ramage, care of John M'Millan, Chartiers, ton county; Dr. James or near Fort Pitt; Margar care of the Rev. John Clark ny county.

S

William Shaw, Henry Read, the care of Mr. Wilkey, Mr. Sallandre, Richard Allegheny county; Jeremiah serjeant in the 1st United States ment; J. T. Slater, Lexington tucky; James Stockdale, care of Gillespie, Ten Mile; Samuel Thompson, care of the Rev. James Cross creek, Washington county; William Sherard, carpenter, Washington; William Shields, Allegheny county.

T

Citizen Pierce Thomas, Scioto; Job Trobridge, Morris-Town, Washington county; William Tharp, Charlestown, Ohio county.

W

Abraham Westall, Post Vincennes, western territory; John Warefield, Capt. Carberry's company; George Wallace, at or near Washington; Robert Woods, Ohio county, Virginia; Joseph Waugh, jun. near Fort Pitt, on the Monongahela; Mathew Willey, Washington county; John Watkins, esq. Woodford county, Kentucky; Samuel Witherspoon, care of the Reverend Mr. Henderson, Chartiers, Washington county.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

BELLEVILLE,

Mouth of Jacob's Creek, Fayette county, 9th August, 1793.

THE *subscribers have just imported from below, a general assortment of seasonable* Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Queens-ware *and* Groceries, *which they intend to have a constant supply of, if encouraged. They will sell them at very moderate prices for cash, or exchange them for wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats, whiskey, linen, flax, tallow, bacon, butter, cheese, &c. The subscribers having made engagements to each other from the first, to deal only for prompt payment, inform their friends and the public that as they do not mean to trust, they will put their goods very low, and hope by their attention, to please those who will favor them with their custom.*

BEAUMONT & BRYAN.

Wanted, by the Printer hereof, a LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, that can read and write English, as an Apprentice to the Printing Business.

PITTSBURGH: Printed by JOHN SCULL, in Water-Street the corner of Chancery-Lane, where Subscriptions, Essays, Advertisements, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing *in general performed with accuracy and dispatch.*